

AUXILIARIES

I We You They Do போடு

He She It-க்கு Does போடு

இதுதான் Present Question கேளு

கூட V1 சேரு

அடுத்து வருது Past தான் நாம பதிலில் சேர்க்கணும் v2 தான்

I We You They He She It முன்னால போடு Did Did Did

Question இப்போ Tick Tick Tick

அடுத்து வருது Future கூட V1 சேர்த்தா தூப்பரு

I We You They He She It - Will or Shall முன்னால் இட்டு

Question கேட்டா Future - ரு Simple Future- ரு

Excuse me please change the tune

I am I am you we they are

He She It க்கு is

V4 சேர்த்தாக்கா Present Continuous அடுத்து வந்தாச்சு Past Continuous

I He She It Was

You We They க்கு Were

எல்லா ஏழுக்கும் Will be shall be

போட்டா முடிஞ்சுடும் Future Continuous

I We You They க்கு Have

He She It க்கு Has

போட்டா முடிஞ்சுடும் Present Perfect

V3 சேர்த்தா Perfect Perfect

Auxiliary (or Helping) Verbs

Auxiliary (or Helping) verbs are used together with a main **verb** to show the verb's tense or to form a negative or question. The most common auxiliary verbs are have, be, and do.

1. **Does** Sam write all his own reports?
2. The secretaries **haven't** written all the letters yet.
3. Jerry **is** writing an e-mail to a client at the moment.

Three Common Auxiliary Verbs

There are just three common auxiliary verbs:

- Have
- **Do**
- Be

In this section, we'll take a closer look at how these common verbs work, plus you'll see some examples.

Have

"Have" is a very important verb that can stand alone in all its tenses, including **has**, **have**, **having**, **had**, and **hadn't** or **had not**. It is usually used to denote ownership, and it can also be used to discuss ability or describe appearance. "Have" is also a very popular substitute for the verbs "eat" and "drink." For example: "Let's have dinner."

When used as an auxiliary verb, **have** is always teamed up with another verb to create a complete verb phrase, making it easy to differentiate between uses. You can see the difference in the sentences below:

- Jerry **has** a large coffee stain on his shirt. → Has = action verb
- Jerry **has bought** a new shirt to replace the one that was ruined earlier. → Has = auxiliary verb; bought is a past participle that completes the verb phrase.
- Jerry **should have been** more careful! → Have = auxiliary verb; phrase "should have been" expresses time and evaluates Jerry's actions.

Do

"Do" can be used as an action verb that stands alone in all its tenses, including **to do**, **do**, **does**, **done**, **did** and **didn't**, **doesn't** or **did not**.

When used as an auxiliary verb, **do** is always paired up with another verb to create a complete verb phrase. In some cases, it is used to add emphasis: "*I **did** put the garbage out!*" **Do** is often used to form questions and negated clauses. It is also used in elliptical sentences, where the main verb is understood and is omitted as a result. For example: "*He plays piano well, **doesn't** he?*" or "They all had dinner, but I didn't."

- Because he spills things so often, Jerry does more laundry than most people. ◇
Does = action verb

Be

“Be” or “to be” is an important verb that has a multitude of uses in English. It can be used as an action verb that stands alone in all its tenses including **be, to be, been, am, are, is, was, were, wasn’t, was not aren’t, are not, weren’t** and **were not**.

When used as an auxiliary verb, **be** is always paired with another verb to create a complete verb phrase. It can be singular or plural, present or past. Negative sentences are formed by adding the word “not”.

- Jerry is messy. ◇ Is = action verb
- Although he is always complaining about his accidents, Jerry fails to pay attention. ◇ is = auxiliary verb
- Jerry is going to be doing extra laundry for the rest of his life. ◇ to be = auxiliary verb

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

In addition to the three main auxiliary verbs, **have, do, and be**, there are additional auxiliary verbs. These are called **modal auxiliary verbs**, and they never change form. A complete list of modal auxiliary verbs follows:

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| • Can | • Ought to |
| • Could | • Shall |
| • May | • Should |
| • Might | • Will |
| • Must | • Would |

Auxiliary Verb Examples

Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs and verb phrases. In the examples below, the verb phrase is italicized and the auxiliary verb is in bold.

1. Jessi **is** taking John to the airport.
2. If he **doesn’t** arrive on time, he’ll have to take a later flight.
3. Unfortunately, our dinner **has been** eaten by the dog.
4. I **have** purchased a new pair of shoes to replace the ones that were lost in my luggage.
5. We hope you **don’t** have an accident on your way to school.
6. She **was** baking a pie for dessert.
7. Dad **has been** working hard all day.
8. The bed **was** made as soon as I got up.
9. Sarah **doesn’t** like roller skate.
10. **Did** Mani bring coffee?